REVENUE BILL IN SENATE.

EFFECT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

MR. ALLISON ESTIMATES THAT ABOUT \$51,000,000

MORE WILL BE RAISED THAN UNDER

Washington, May 16 .- The debate on the War Revenue bill was begun in the Senate to-day. The opening statement for the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Allison, the ranking member, in the absence of Mr. Morrill. It was estimated that the bill as it came from the House of Representatives would raise about \$100,000,000 a year. As reported from the Senate committee, Mr. Allison estimates that it will raise \$151,497,066. Appended is a recapitulation of the amount of revenue to be derived by the Government under the present law and under the bill as it was reported from the Committee on Finance. The estimates include the amounts raised under the present law and

Fermented liquors	Control of the second second
Tobacco and snuff	43,840,50
Tobacco and south	16,302,46
Cigars and cigarettes	307.10
Tobacco manufacturers and dealers	
Bankara	2,394,60
Exchange brokers and pawnbrokers	1,500.40
Commercial brokers	213.09
Commercial brokers	1,820,44
Theatres, circuses and other exhibitions	166.90
Bowling alleys and billiard tables	
Stocks, bonds, merchandise, etc	10,000.00
Bank checks	5,000,00
Inland bills of exchange	1,500,00
Foreign bills of exchange	500,00
Express and freight, including all bills of	
Express and treight, merdains an once of	10,000,00
lading	1.277.00
Life insurance	
Mortgages	2,041,59
Other articles in Schedule A, including tax on	
receipts	28,000.00
Proprietary preparations and perfumes	20,000,00
Stobliststa bishaumings and berrames	1,000,00
Ohewing gum	9,275,47
Legacies and successions	550000000
Total	214.045.82
TOTAL	
Add the revenue to be derived from	article

the increases proposed in the pending bill:

not included in the pending bill on the basis of receipts of 1897:

Spirits Brewers (special tax) Retail dealers in mait liquors. Wholesale dealers in mait liquors. Oleomargarine Filled cheese Miscellaneous receipts.	191,071 273,801 1,034,020 18,900
Total estimated revenues	\$298,113,656 146,619,500
Revenues provided by Senate bill	\$151.494,060

At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's statement

bill was made the unfinished business, and will be pressed to passage as soon as possible. THOUGHTS AT SEA ALL ON WARSHIPS. ALMOST EVERY SHIP COMING IN SURE TO RE-PORT SIGHTING ONE.

Reporting warships seems now to be the prinsipal duty of the captains of ocean-going steamers. Not a day passes but one or more vessels are re-ported by incoming steamers. Some of the reports are fairly accurate, while others credit almost any vessel at all with being a Spanish warship. Yesterday was a fairly good day for these reports.

The first vessel to report was the Spartan Prince,

The first vessel to report was the Spartan Prince, from Mediterranean ports, While she was passing through the Straits of Gibraltar she was hailed by a Spanish torpedo-boat.

The steamer Ellen Reickmen, from Bremen, next reported that at 6 a.m. on May 14 she sighted an American criuser, probably the San Francisco.

The Lovstakken, from Amsterdam, reported that on May 15, at 10 a.m., she was spoken by the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, twenty miles east of Tire Island.

The Indravelli, from Calcutta, passed the Flying Equardon on May 14, thirty miles south-southwest of Cape Hatteras.

Columbia on May is, twenty lines cruiser on the Barnegat.

The Elvernon passed the same cruiser on the same day, about half an hour previous to the same day, about half an hour previous to the Dumois sighting her.

The Hazledene, from Cardiff, reported that on May 14, at 2 a. m., when thirty miles west of the May 14, at 2 a. m., when thirty miles west of the South Shoal Lightship, she passed "a mysterious south Shoal Lightship, she passed "a mysterious storpedo-boat." Some of the men on the lookout, it appeared on investigation, thought it was a torpedo-boat, but the captain of the vessel is in-pedo-boat, but the captain of the vessel is in-pedo-boat, but the captain of the vessel is in-pedo-boat to believe that the vessel was a yacht or small boat on patroi duty.

WAR INTEREST ON THE EAST SIDE. OLD AND YOUNG ALIKE WELL INFORMED ON WHAT IS GOING ON.

There is nowhere a keener interest in the progress of the war than on the East Side of New-York.
The people of the Ghetto are at all times close observers of current events, and though leisure is a well as the youth of the neighborhood, manages somehow to be familiar with what is going on in the great world of which they see little

There is in this busy class a knowledge of current affairs that is not superficial and will stand nine and ten years of age discuss passing events and make plans for the future conduct of the counand make plans for the attention of the American try's statesmen. At a meeting of the American Heroes' Club, held last evening at the Nurses' Set-tlement, in Henry-st., a debate was suggested, and the subject selected was, "Resolved, That the United States should hold the Philippines." The boys who volunteered to argue the question ranged in age from eight to twelve years, and all of them showed familiarity with the subject.

The Yiddish newspapers are eagerly scanned for the latest war news, and the patriotism of these people have found more substantial evidence in action of the benefit societies, which have set saide sums of money to be used in maintaining the families of men who volunteer to serve in the United States Army. Some of the older Hebrews give evidence of deep religious thought, not un-mixed with superstition, in their expressions con-cerning the war.

give evidence of deep religious thought, not unmixed with supersytion, in their expressions concerning the war.

In a little rear tenement-house in Hester-st, there lives an aged Hebrew, who for ten years has worked every day at the cutting of knee trousers. The room in which he toils and lives is low-rellinged and dark. The only light enters through a single pane of glass in the rear, and spiders have almost covered it with their webs. The American people must win, "said the patriarch, as he made a savage clip with the shears. The cause for which they fight is just, and the God of Israel loveth to aid the just. The Spaniard is barbarous, and destruction awaits him. The brave Dewey fought under the shield of Providence, and the bullets of his for were as of bread-soft and harmless. The ships of the Americans were guarded by spirits, who turned aside the fires of the Spaniard. Spain's losses are the visitation of an angry God, like the plagues of Egypt. If Spain were ten times as mighty in arms she could not escape justice. In the name of justice her power must be ground into dust. America has ever been the protector of the weak, the avenger of the wronged and the hope of the oppressed. Long ago the children of Israel turned their faces to this land of promise, when oppression made their life a hell. Again and again when the foreigner sought to crush my people your gates have been open to us. The Israelite knows how to sympathize with the persecuted and oppressed people of that unhappy island where misrule has so long existed. But the day of judgment is at hand; Spain's power is broken and her rule is at an end."

MAINE RELICS AT THE ELECTRICAL SHOW.

MAINE RELICS AT THE ELECTRICAL SHOW. The third week of the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden opened with renewed interest the visitors. Last night the school children from Newark, N. J., were prominent, and to-mor row night more school children from the same city will realize what electricity really means. Ar-rangements have also been made by Manager Nathan for a general attendance of the school children of this city, of whom nearly six thousand

An important addition to the exhibition is the howing of relies from the wreck of the battle-ship Maine loaned by Captain John W. Chittenden, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. exhibit is placed on the arena circle, modestly but exhibit is placed on the arena circle, modestly but appropriately decorated, and contains the following articles: Sailor's hat, hammock number, speaking tube, electric button, electric cable, electric button, electric cable, electric globe lantern, electric light globe, projectiles, cylinders and parts of shells for rapid-firing guns, hair clippers, a piece of a chandeller, a piece of glass, a box of .38-oalibre cartridges, wicker

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER. Hunyadi János

CONSTIPATION.

DYSPEPSIA.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

& HEMORRHOIDS. The prototype of all Bitter Waters." - Lancel. "Speedy, sure, gentle." - British Medical Journal

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature

chair in which Captain Sigebee sat, a scarfyin made from wire taken from the dynamo, a Cuban machete and case and many other things.

Lectures which take piace in the concert hall, the exhibition of the projecting kinetoscope upon the screen, a number of electrical experiments especially adapted for beginners in electricity and additional illuminations throughout the building will be features of the week.

The judges of the telegraph operators' tournament, which was held on Saturday night, iast night announced H. V. Emanuel as the winner of the first prize in the message class. Mr. Emanuel is with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Philadelphia. P. J. Faulkner, of the New-York Telephone and Telegraph Company, received secand prize. J. Rosenbaum, of this city, was highly commended for his excellent work.

FLAG-RAISING AT WHITE PLAINS.

CEREMONIES IN FRONT OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE-AN ADDRESS BY JUSTICE DYKMAN.

The raising of an American flag on the 90-foot pole white Plains yesterday afternoon attracted a larke white Plains yesterday afternoon attracted a larke assemblage of the people of that village and its neighborhood. The ceremonies began at 3 o'clock, when Sheriff Molloy hauled up the flag to the mast-head, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and the spectators cheering loudly as the flag caught the breeze and floated gracefully in the air. the Board of Supervisors occupied chairs at the front entrance to the courthouse, together with the orator of the day and court officials.

Supreme Court Justice J. O. Dykman made an appropriate speech, briefly sketching the history of the American flag, the part Westchester County and White Plains had played in the War for Independence, the country's great growth, the glory and honor that had attended the American flag and people in war and in peace, and closing with patriotic allusions to the present war with Spain.

The children of the public schools of the village, who had been placed in a circle on the green who had been placed in a circle on the green around the flagpole, then sang a number of patriotic songs, and the exercises were brought to a close. The flag and pole were purchased by the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors under a resolution introduced by Supervisor Shim, of Peiham, last February. On Washington's Birthday the Supervisor was surprised to find no display of the National flag at the county buildings, and found that the county had never owned a flag for its courthouse. To rectify this unparticule condition of affairs Mr. Shinn started the movement which was so successfully completed by yesterday's flag-raising.

STANDING AROUND TO GET WAR NEWS. BULLETIN-BOARD CROWDS AS THICK AS EVER-HOW THRIFTY SHOPKEEPERS USE HEADLINES.

From Middletown, N. Y., came the information yesterday that one Alonzo Hedges had killed himself "while insane from reading war news," fact that no circumstances of this kind have as yet been reported in this city certainly speaks well for the level-headedness of New-Yorkers. They must have assimilated more war news in the last ten days than Middletown will have to read in three months. And yet the Middletown man kills himself, while the New-Yorker, with all his advantages, is ever crying for more, buys the "extras" as fast as they are published, and stands in front of the bulletin boards in order that he may not lose the latest intelligence by even five minutes.

The bulletin-board crowds were as thick as ever yesterday, in spite of the Stygian gloom of the weather in the latter part of the day. They waited long and patiently, as they have waited for many days, but that great naval battle still hung fire. At 10 o'clock last night there were still a number At 10 o'clock last night there were still a number of persons in front of the newspaper offices, and as the reward for all their perseverance they learned nothing except the intelligence that the American and Spanish fleets were still getting nearer each other. Of course the news was not presented in this crude way, and it is just possible that the explanation—hitherto a mystery—of the great number of people who find a fascinating interest in the lispatches as they are posted up may be the intellectual exercise which is necessary in order to justified them.

lectual exercise which is necessary in order to elucidate them.

For instance, supposing that the grain of news in the husk of chaff be that no intelligence has arrived about the opposing fleets. The crowds first learn that "A report from Madrid says that a great engagement has occurred off Cape Haytien. The Texas and the Brooklyn were destroyed." Haif an hour later one reads: "Washington, May 15—No news of the reported engagement between the American and Spanish fleets has been received here." The next dispatch declares. Reported engagement off Cape Haytien generally discredited. And then, about two hours after the first report. It is expected that Admiral Schley's squadron will meet the Spanish vessels within the next twenty-four hours.

It is expected that Admiral scripts which has just been duletin-board maker. It is hardly necessary to builetin-board maker. It is hardly necessary to builetin-board maker. It is hardly necessary to builetin-board maker. It is hardly necessary to the special cortes which has just been dulet in times close obtained he in the "news" which has just been dulet in the "news" which has just been dulet in the special cortes and in the case of the special cortes and to paste them on a board or on his window. This is being done with most successful results by a number of shopkeepers on the East Side, and for an outlay of five or ten cents a day they make their stores just as important news centres as the great newspaper offices, dispatch-boats, special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the store is the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the store is the secondave and Houstonstanting the store is the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the store is the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave, and Houstonstanting the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave and Houstonstanting the special correspondents and all. One cigar dealer at Secondave and Houstonstanting the special correspondents and all the store is the special correspondents and all the store is the special correspondents and all the store is the special correspondents and all the special correspondents and

twenty-five persons in front of his store. He does not subscribe to any news agency; he has not even a "ticker." He simply makes use of the system that has been described, and those whose business carries them near his store go out of their way to pass it.

FORTIFYING PLUM ISLAND. RUSHING WORK AT THE SEA ENTRANCE TO THE SOUND-A FERRY DISCONTINUED.

A six-inch disappearing rapid-fire gun was yesterday landed at Plum Island, near Greenport, Long Island, from the steam barge Panuco, for the fortifications at the island. The work of mounting It was begun at once. A large amount of projectiles was also left at Plum Island Word was received at Greenport yesterday that

Word was received at Greenport yesterday that a big searchlight was on its way to Guil Island, which is being fortified by the Government, to guard the entrance to Long Island Sound in conjunction with the forts on the Connecticut shore. As soon as it arrives the work of putting it in place will be begun without delay.

A report from Whitestone says the officials at Fort Schuyler have ordered that Captain William F. Du Val discontinue his ferry between the Long Dock and Throg's Neck. The Government is building fortifications at Throg's Neck, and the Fort Schuyler commandant says that the ferry between Whitestone and Westchester, across the Sound, has been used by supposed spics of the Spanish Government to inspect the operations at Throg's Neck.

BAKERS ADD A CENT TO THE COST OF THE LARGER LOAVES

More of the bakers took action yesterday in rela tion to raising the price of bread, and they decided to increase the wholesale price of some of the larger loaves by one cent. As said in The Tribune last week, the bakers, since the rapid rise in the price preventing losses in their business and at the same time hold their trade. As stated at the time, some of them raised the price of their loaves half a cent each while others maintained the old price, but reduced the weight of the loaves. Many of the big buy more. They thought that flour might go down in price by that time. It did fall to some extent last week, but remained above \$7 a barrel. Heretofore the bakers acted in an individual way only, but yes-terday the majority of those in the Bread Trust decided to raise the price of their seven-cent loaves to eight cents.

The concerted action of the bakers so far affects The concerted action of the bakers so far affects only the loaves which were formerly sold in the stores for seven and eight cents a loaf. There has been no change made in the price of the smaller loaves, which sell now as formerly for five cents. These small powers are purchased mostly by the poorer classes. The big bakers declare that they are not making these loaves any lighter than before the rise in the price of flour, but the grocers say that on an average the loaves are two ounces lighter than formerly.

that on an average the loaves are two ounces lighter than formerly.

The manager of the O. K. Bakery, in Jackson-st., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city, said yesterday that it was true that the firm had raised the price of its big loaves one cent, but he declared that this would not be felt by the poorer classes because they buy the five-cent loaves almost exclusively. He said the big loaves were the best bread, although made the same as the smaller ones, and the rise in price would be felt the most by those who buy the dearer loaves.

The provision market was stiff in almost all lines of goods yesterday. Barrelled pork still continues to advance in price, and also lard. Potatoes are higher than they have been for several years, bringing about \$3.50 a barrel.

A DAMAGED MINE EXPLODED.

One of the mines which was torn adrift by a passing vessel was intentionally exploded near Fort Wadsworth at 4:15 o'clock yesterday after-noon by the authorities. It was said that the mine was so damaged that it was dangerous to

Another of the contact mines which are placed below the Narrows for the protection of the harbor, broke adrift at 6:30 o'clock last night. It was seen by the employes of the Health Department of the Port at Swinburne Island and they secured it. Major Adams. United States Engineer at Fort Wadsworth, was informed and the mine will be replaced to-morrow night.

A delicacy of fragrance more than suggestive of the flowers-Lundborg's perfumes.

ANNEXATIONISTS CONFIDENT.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE HAWAHAN RESO-LUTION WILL BE PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, May 16 (Special).-There is considerable uneasiness among the Democratic recently erected in front of the county buildings at | leaders in the House of Representatives on account of indications that a number of Democrats and several Populist members cannot be held in line in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation resolution. It was proposed to hold a caucus on the subject, but that, it is understood, has been abandoned because a number Chairman Chauncey T. Secor and the members of of the Democratic members declared that they would refuse to be bound by a caucus resolution affecting a matter which could not be regarded as a party question, since one Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Berry, of Kentucky) had voted for annexation in the committee and would support It in the House. It is now asserted by the friends of annexation that from ten to fifteen Democrats and Populists will vote for it in the House, and that the Republican vote will be virtually unanimous.

The Hawaiian resolution will be reported to the House to-morrow by Chairman Hitt, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be placed on the calendar. In order to have it considered and disposed of it will probably be necessary for the Committee on Rules to take action to bring it before the House. The Democratic members of that committee-Messrs. Bailey and McMillin-are bittery opposed to the annexation of Hawait, and are doing all they can to solidify their party against it. Two of the Republican members of the committee-Messra. Henderson and Dalzell-are strongly in favor of annexation. Speaker Reed, who is chairman of the committee, is an anti-annexachairman of the committee, is an anti-annexa-tionist, but there is no reason whatever to be-lieve that he will use his casting vote to defeat the consideration of a measure to the support of which the majority of the House is almost unanimously committed, according to the state-ments of its friends. The prospect, therefore, is that the joint resolution will be brought be-fore the House for consideration and action within a reasonable time. In that event, there seems to be no doubt of its passage by an over-whelming majority.

THINKS THEY WERE SPANISH SPIES. TWO MEN HOVERING AROUND THE NAVY DE-PARTMENT'S POWDER-BOATS.

Special Officer Charles Wagner, of the Central Railroad, last night informed the police that he had seen two men on the Communipaw shore near the Port Liberty coal wharves. They were watchwas pointing out the boats to the other. He first saw the men on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock As soon as they saw him they hurried behind some coalcars and got away. He saw them again at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as soon as they saw him they again ran away. This time he was near enough to see that they had dark complex- ment near enough to see that they had dark complex-lons, which convinced him they were Spanish spices. There are are powder-boats of the Navy Depart-ment anchored about four hundred yards from the shore. All of them are loaded with powder, and some have dynamics aboard. Wagner went out in a boat and warned the crews of the powder-boats. One of the guards said he had seen the men while he was ashore at nood. Wagner was to die arrest the men if he saw them to-day, and if he needed help to call on the policeman at the Central Rail-road station.

The Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, which has formed an auxiliary to the Red Cross, met last night at No. 65 Madison-ave.

A DECLINE IN STOCKS. EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AND THE SUSPENSE ABOUT THE EXPECTED NAVAL BATTLE

The stock market yesterday was dull and irregular, various causes operating to induce a decline. London was again a heavy seller, the arbitrage disposing of fully twenty-five thousand The continued absence of the eagerly expected news of a decisive victory over the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters, with the effective void a premature engagement, was a disquieting disappointment, inevitably tending to check speculation. Then, too, Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which so disturbed the foreign markets, had its effect here also in increasing the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the strained relations of the Powthe outcome of the strained relations of the Powers. The market, under all these depressing influences, broke at intervals, yet not as sharply as might have been supposed. After each break there was a partial recovery, but the course of prices was on the whole downward. The afternoon report of the arrival of additional vessels for Admiral Cervera's fleet added to the depression, and at the close prices of most issues were at the low point of the day. Nevertheless, there was little pressure to sell long stock at any time during the day.

CABLE MESSAGES CAREFULLY WATCHED NO GENERAL CENSORSHIP YET ESTABLISHED. BUT EVERY PRECAUTION BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT WAR NEWS REACH.

INO BPAIN. Extraordinary precautions have lately been taken by the Government to prevent the Spanish authorities from obtaining any information concerning the movements of our Army or Navy that might be of importance to them. The official censorship at Key West was one of the first steps taken in this direction, and as far as it went that was found to be effective. But recently the movement has been carduced the weight of the loaves. And, but they had a large supply of flour on hand which they had bought when it was cheap, and they were asked telegraph and cable companies to observe the greatest care in sending messages that might be of specific in case they should reach that counvalue to Spain in case they should reach that country. No official censors have yet been appointed to supervise such messages, but General Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has instructed all the telegraph and cable companies according to instruc tions he himself had received from a higher authority No messages whatever are allowed to go abroad

or in this country in cipher, unless the sender is ell known to the companies and known to be Needless to say, no such messages would be llowed to be sent to Spain. Within the limits of this country also the greatest care is taken regarding messages conveying information of the movements of troops or ships, and unless the sender can show the best authority his message

will not go.

The chief operator of the commercial Cable Company said yesterday: "While we have had no censors appointed yet, we take every possible precaution to avoid intelligence reaching Spain. The company is in perfect sympathy with the Government and will aid it in every way possible."

The following notice was sent out by the Commercial Cable Company yesterday morning;

"We are advised that code messages for Italy are now accepted.

"We are advised that the Porto Rican Government prohibits the exchanges of telegrams with the United States."

ment prohibits the exchangesof telegrams with the United States."

The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company issued a similar notice to the latter yesterday afternoon.

AN OLD SOLDIER GIVES HIS PENSION. Washington, May 16 .- Secretary Gage to-day received \$30 in an envelope postmarked Alexandria, Ind., which was accompanied by an unsigned note reading: "To help free the Cubans. From an old so dier, dividing his pension." The money was deposited in the Treasury on account of "donation to the Government."

THE SEGURANCA AND THE SANTIAGO START The steamers Seguranca and Santiago, of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, which were chartered by the Government as trans-ports, left port yesterday to join the other trans-ports in Bouthern waters.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE REGULAR REPORT.

CONSIDERATION OF THE WAR REVENUE BILL BEGUN

Washington, May 16.-The chaplain of the Senate in his prayer to-day made a touching reference to the death of Mrs. Morrill, wife of the venerable Senator from Vermont.
Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) introduced a resolu

tion calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in his possession concerning the progress of work on the Nicaragua Canal and the financial affairs of the Maritime Canal Company

The resolution was adopted.

Consideration was resumed of a bill amending the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rail way Company, of this city, the pending question being on Mr. Pettigrew's amendment providing that the Government might purchase the road at its cash value at any time after ten years. The amendment was defeated-35 to 11.

EXPLAINED BY MR. ALLISON

It being evident that the bill could not be com pleted and passed within a reasonable time, Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) called up the War Revenue bill, and made a statement of its features to the He said that as the bill came from the House of Representatives it was an internal reve ue measure, and as reported to the Senate it was still an internal revenue bill. Comparatively, he said, there are no provisions in it for increase of ustoms duties. Mr. Allison then analyzed the bil as it came from the House, presenting its salient features and the reasons why they were incor-porated by the House. He said that the Finance committee had carefully examined all the schediles, and had been led to believe that Schedules A stamp taxes) and B (proprietary articles) were too general in their scope. Consequently they had seen amended. On practically all the provisions of the bill the committee had not seriously divided. On the beer and tobacco taxes, on Schedules A and B, and on the tonnage tax, the committee was substantially a unit.

Mr. Allison said further that in the committee there were no differences of opinion as to the necesmeasure. If there were no war there would be no necessity for the bill. With a view to ascertaining how much money would be required to run the war in the next fiscal year, although he hoped that it would last only a few weeks or a few months at most, Mr. Allison said that the committee had obtary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The mustering in of the 125,000 volunteers, and did not include provision for the 13,000 additional men au thorized by Congress to be enlisted since the esti-mate was made. Secretary Alger estimated that his Department would need \$150.925.527. To this sum must be added at least \$15.000.000 to pay expenses authorized by Congress after the estimate was made. The estimate by the Secretary of the Navy of the expenses of his Department for the same period was \$75.555,250, but in addition to this sum he amount carried by the Naval Appropriation bill must be considered as a part of the expenses of the Navy In addition to the \$50,000,000 alread; appropriated as a war fund-which Mr. Allison anounced, parenthetically, had been practically expended-the forthcoming General Deficiency by would carry a deficiency appropriation for the cui rent year of about \$35,000,000, and there is a naval deficiency of about \$22,275,000

ESTIMATE OF WAR EXPENSES. The Senate Pinance Committee therefore figured

hat it would require a total of at least \$379,192,00 to pay the expenses of the war from the present time until July 1, 1809, not taking into account an rather above than below the sum indicated.

Mr. Allison then carefully analyzed the ordinary

receipts and expenditures of the Government, and expressed the opinion that the estimate of the Sewould this year raise \$200,000,000 was too high. In

effect of diminishing the revenue by disturbing forcign commerce but he said that no one could es-timate the extent of this disturbance. The im-portant question was how much money should be provided by taxasim and how much by loan. In chair. The eighteen branches of the society in the city were represented by delegates. It was decity were represented by delegates and the manufacture of Pinance had been divided, some feature so as to insure illaconomic on this garments for the convaiescent in the hospitals and to provide such other articles for the comfort of the wounded and sick as the Red Cross officials.

The Children's Guild of the society, will give a bazaar and fessival at the Tuxede, Madison-ave and Fifty-inthit-st, on Saturday next, the proceeds to be used for the education and care of poor children during the summer months.

A DECLINE.

tienns of increase, as follows:	
On fermented liquors\$28,000.0	200
Hankers 2,000.0	•
Brokers 1,500,0	
Theatres, circuses, etc 1 900.0	
Bank checks, etc	
Title of lading sexpress and freight) 10,000,00	10
Title theoretice Latitus	78.0
Mortgages 2,000.00	
Receipts, etc., in Schedule B 28,000,00	20
G AND 4	

Mr. Allison said that the estimates of totals under e bill, as reported independent of the Democratic nendments, were based on estimates on the same tides from the office of the Commissioner of In-rnal Revenue for the fiscal year ending in 1859, at that the exact figures were \$151.0.0,000. He was tisfied that the estimate of the revenue to derived from fermented liquors was less than should be, and he thought the increase would ing it up so as to cause it to exceed \$30.000,000, hile the tobacco schedule had been materially langed the total yield of the bill in this tem as ported to the Senae would not greatly exceed changed the total yield of the bill in this item as reported to the Senate would not greatly exceed that of the House bill. He thought it reasonable to estimate that the increase the bill as reported to the Senate would give over the present returns on these items would not fall below 100,000,000. On the other hand, possibly the estimate on theatre and circus licenses would fall below the figures given. As a matter of fact, the estimates were all necessarily far from accurate, as they were based largely on the returns of the census of 1890. He gave filustrations of the rapid increase of business for the purpose of showing how impossible it was to estimate on the basis of past years.

THE DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS

Taking up the amendments inserted without the co-operation of the Republican members of the Finance Committee and known as the Democratic that in addition to the greenback and seignorage provisions these would yield \$75,000,000 in the aggre

provisions these would yield \$75,000,000 in the aggregate. In addition to the estimate of \$150,000,000 co. 20,000 co. 20, a per sent bonds therefor. It was also the purpose to authorize the Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness for \$100,000,000 to meet any deficit in the running expenses of the Government.

Mr CHILTON (Dem., Tex.) inquired how much the Senate bill would reduce the total amount produced by reason of the removal of the increased tax from stocks of fobacco now in the hands of dealers.

dealers.

Mr. Allison replied that that would in a measure depend on the time consumed in passing the bill. Dealers were constantly increasing their stocks on hand, and, of course, these increased stocks could not be taxed. In a general way he was of opinion that the reduction would amount to about \$2.00,000.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) said he wanted to call the Sense's stocks.

the Senate's attention to the fact that the propriety of placing an equitable tax on the oil-refining in terests, the Sugar Trust and other great monopolies would be forced on the Senate. The idea was to place some of the burdens of the present way of those who were able to bear them as well as of those who use a little tobacco or take an occasional glass of beer.

Mr. GORMAN (Dem., Md.) inquired if the bill as reported to the Senate did not levy a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the very interests Mr. White referred to just the same as on smaller corrected to the same as on smaller corre

porations.

Mr. White admitted that it did, but thought the Senate ought to have full justice and equality in

wiew.

Mr. Alison announced that the bill would be laid aside for the day. Mr. JONES (Dem. Ark.) having the floor, with the understanding that it was to be the unfinished business, and would be called up each day immediately after morning business.

The Senate at 2.40 p. m. went into executive session, and at 3:05 p. m. adjourned.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S FIRST VETO SUS-

The Wanamaker Store To-Day's Cooking Lessons

Miss Lemcke will to-day illustrate the preparation of the fol-

At 10.30 A. M.-Mackerel en Papillote; Broiled Chops a la Jardiniere; Steamed

Pudding, Strawberry Hard Sauce. 2.30 P. M., Miss Lemcke will show you how, with a good gas range, a full dinner may be-prepared in one hour by the watch. This is the menu:—

Cream of Asparagus Soup; Poisson au Gratin; Roast Beef; Asparagus a l'Hollandaise; Potatoes Allemande; Tomato Farci a Poulette; Peach

Charlotte: Coffee.

A feature of the demonstration will be the roasting of the beef and the baking of the dessert at the same time, and with a single flame of gas. Every housekeeper will appreciate the economy in time thus effected. The gas roasts the beef in about thirty minutes less time than the best coal range would take, and roasts it better; preserving the juices and dissipating less of its substance.

We have been asked if there is objection to your taking notes of the lectures. That is what they are for:-by all means bring a note-

book with you.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

From the New York Tribune. THE BATTLE OF MANILA WAS ON MAY 1.

Sir. As Dewey's fleet, sailing from Hong Kong to Manila, crossed the international day line, did he not reach Manila on Saturday instead of Sunday morning?

[No. Dewey did not cross the "international day line," the 180th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. He did not come within sixty degrees of it. His victory was therefore won on May 1.-Ed.1

If the writer of the above letter had owned the new

CENTURY ATLAS

he would not have needed to write | United States and Europe given with to a newspaper for such informa-

All who would follow the events of the war, or would trace the course of the Spanish and American fleets, need this new volume. Beautiful maps show Cuba and the other West Indies, the Philippine and Caroline Islands. Every part of the earth's surface is treated in detail. Not only are the send a copy to your home.

great fulness, but the more remote parts of the globe receive proper at-

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and another with the rank of major. Mr. Hull said the increase was necessary by reason of the great amount of work in the Adjutant-General's office occasioned by the war, and this increase of work would continue many months after the return of present circumstances and conditions he doubted peace, while the Army was being reduced to a peace the bill would produce more than \$180. peace basis. The bill was passed. It provides for the selection of the additional assistant adjutant. general from the force now in the Adjutant-Gen-

The House joint resolution appointing William J. Sewell, of New-Jersey; Martin T McMahon, of New-York; John L Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and William H. Bonsall, of California, members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was called up.
Mr LACEY (Rep., Iowa) raised the question of

the eligibility of Senators Sewell and Mitchell as being contrary to the Federal Constitution. Mr. GRIFFIN (Rep., Wis.), in charge of the bill. said they received no emolument as members of the Board, and their eligibility had never before been

Committee on Military Affairs in not permitting him a fair opportunity to be heard on the selection of the California member. He declared that Major Bonsall was unknown to the volunteer soldiery, and charged that his selection was made at the dictation of a Senator from California to "pay a political debt." He regretted the "debauching of the

Soldiers' Home to pay political obligations."

Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee, denied the charges in toto, and asserted that the committee had simply followed the rule and named two Demo crats and two Republicans. As to Major Bonsail, he had been urged by a Republican Senator and two Representatives from California and by the California Republican State Central Committee. These recommendations, Mr. Hull declared, were "quite as much entitled to consideration as that of the gentleman from California who has just ad-The resolution was passed-Ayes, 126; Noes, 52.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES A BILL

The Speaker then laid before the House a message from the President vetoing a bill conferring on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to retry the case of the representatives of Issue P. Tice against the United States, brought in 1873 to recover \$25,000. the alleged value of certain meters to measure the quality and strength of distilled spirits. Interest attached to the message chiefly by reason of its

quality and strength of districts of the control of the attached to the message chiefly by reason of its being the first veto message ever sent by President McKinley to the House. The ayes and noos were taken on passing the bill over the veto, and the President was sustained without a dissenting vote—IN members votins.

It is sent to bill to establish an assay office at seven work, was called up. C. W. STONE (Rep., Penn.) said the nurpose of the bill was to afford a convenient office for the Klondike gold producers, who would mine this year. It was estimated, from \$12,000,000 for expenses of the office. Messrs, LEWIS and JONES (Dem., Wash.) spoke for the bill.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., III.) opposed it, insisting that a Government assay office at Seattle was unnecessary. Mr. Cannon was speaking against the establishment of any more assay offices, declaring that the motive in uraing an office at Seattle was upnecessary. Mr. Cannon was speaking against the establishment of any more assay offices, declaring that the motive in uraing an office at Seattle was prompted by a desire of the Alaskan transportation companies, which practically controlled the Klondelphia mint prices.

"Is it not better for the Government," asked Mr. BLAND (Dem., Mo.), "to establish assay offices and secure gold in that way than to sell bonds for it?"

"Ont" cried Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his

and secure gold in that way than to sell bonds for it?

"Oh!" cried Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his hand, "the gentleman would throw the patient into fits. Bonds have no more to do with this question than the gentleman has to do with this question than the gentleman has to do with heaven or sound sense."

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill to ratify an agreement entered into in 1802 between United States commissioners and the Comanche, Klowa and Apache Indians to open for settlement, the reservation of these Indians in Oklahoma. It was explained by Mr. CUR. TIS (Rep., Kan.).

On motion of Mr. Cannon the bill was amended so as to make the payment of not exceeding \$2.00,000 to the Indians contingent on the receipt of the amount from sale of the lands. With this and a few minor amendments it was passed.

The House adjourned at 4.38 p. m.

MR. WALKER'S NEW CURRENCY BILL. Washington, May 16.-Representative Walker,

Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill to-day to "change the National Bank act so as to secure to people in all sections an equal opportunity to freely use paper money." It is his former bill made brief, and Mr. Walker will press it in the House in antagonism to the bill reported by his committee. AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Washington, May 16.-Representatove Danford, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Im-TAINED.

Washington, May 16.—In the House to-day Mr. MARSH (Rep., Ill.) presented the conference report on the bill authorizing Army officers to furnish food to the Cuban people and arms and equipments to Cubans. The report was adopted without objection.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. HULL (Rep., Iowa) called up the Senate bill providing for an increase in the force of the Adjutant-General's office by authorizing the President to appoint one asmigration, has introduced a bill to amend the immi-

port of the United States and any foreign port in the line of trave, of that country. Companies or owners violating these provisions are to pay a fine of not exceeding \$500, the fine also to be a lien on any vessel of the company or owners found within the United States.

VETO UNANIMOUSLY SUSTAINED.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE OF THAT KIND.

Washington, May 16 (Special).-President McKin ley's first veto message was received and read in the House of Representatives to-day, and then fol-lowed a proceeding which was probably without In the past many Presidential vetoes have received and acted on, some being overruled and many sustained, because to override a vete requires a two-thirds vote. But never before, it is believed, was a veto sustained by a unanimous vote. The bill in question was one to pay a claim known as "the Tice claim," Tice having been the inventor of a whiskey meter. After the veto message had been read the Speaker put the question: "Will the House on reconsideration agree to pass the bill?" On this question the Constitution requires that the ayes and nees shall always be taken. The roll was called and the result announced as follows: Ayes, none; noes, 183. A few members answered "present" when their names were called.

President McKinley, in his message, makes some interesting observations on the statute of limitations and estoppel, and closes in the following words:

words:

I fail to see any reason in the facts connected with this claim for granting to these parties relief of this extraordinary nature. The Treasury of the United States ought to be very carefully guarded against attacks of those who come forward with such claims, and especially from the attacks of those who have already been fully heard according to the methods prescribed by the statutes. To approve this bill would be to furnish a very dankerous precedent, which would open the door to demands upon Congress in other cases, which have been fully heard and delivered. For these reasons I am constrained to withhold my approval from this bill.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES SECRETARY DAY INVESTIGATING THE OUTRAGE

AT SIERRA LEONE. Washington, May 16 .- Secretary Day has instructed Ambassador Hay at London to procure all the information possible in regard to the al-leged massacre of American missionaries and the destruction of missionary property at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, and to make a special effort to ascertain whether Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were among the number who were killed. On May Ambassador Hay sent a cable dispatch to the Secretary of State, saying that he had received the following message from the London Foreign Office, being an extract from a telegram from the Govberlain:

Regret to inform you that the following American missionaries were killed by insurgent bands at Rotifunk: Mr. and Mrs. Cain, the Misses Archer, Hattleid and Schenck, and that Miss Ward, as well as the following named American missionaries are here quite safe: Mr. and Mrs. Buntner and Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, from Shengeh, and Miss Mullen, from Hanlaligi.

This message makes no reference to Dr. and Mrs apprehensive as to their fate. Secretary Day instructed Ambassador Hay to make further inquiries about them. Ambassador Hay replied on May 13 that if Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were stationed at Ropettel they were safe. On the following day the Secretary of State cabled to the Ambassador at London that they were stationed at Talima at last accounts. All these missionaries were Americans, who were sent to Sierra Leons by the United Brethren of Christ Mission, of Dayton, Ohio.

NEW FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS Washington, May 16 .- The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: Fort Jackson, Martin L. Clifford; Rowland, Mrs. Mary van Vliet.

Enropean Advertisements.

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